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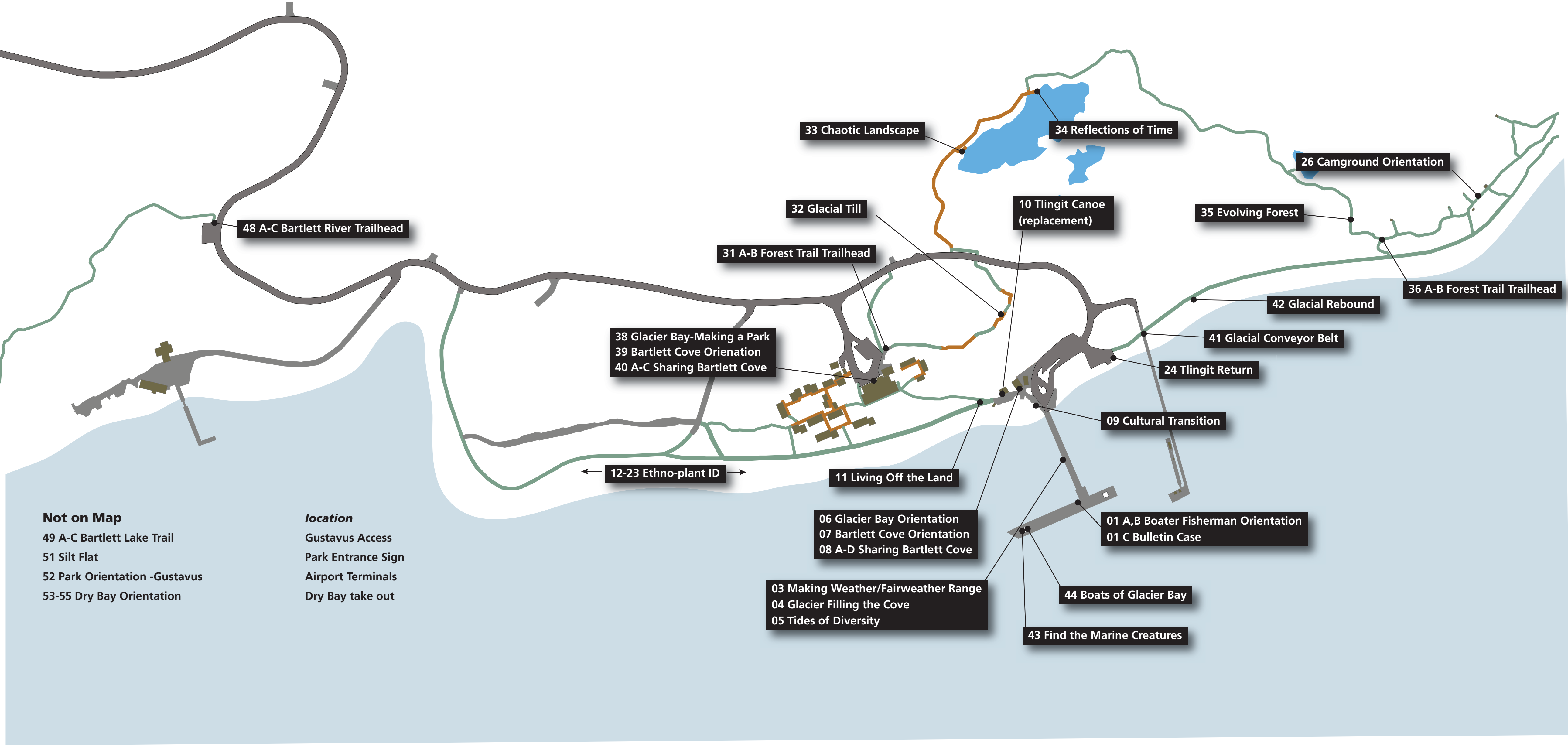
Chad Beale

Wayside Exhibit Concept Plan

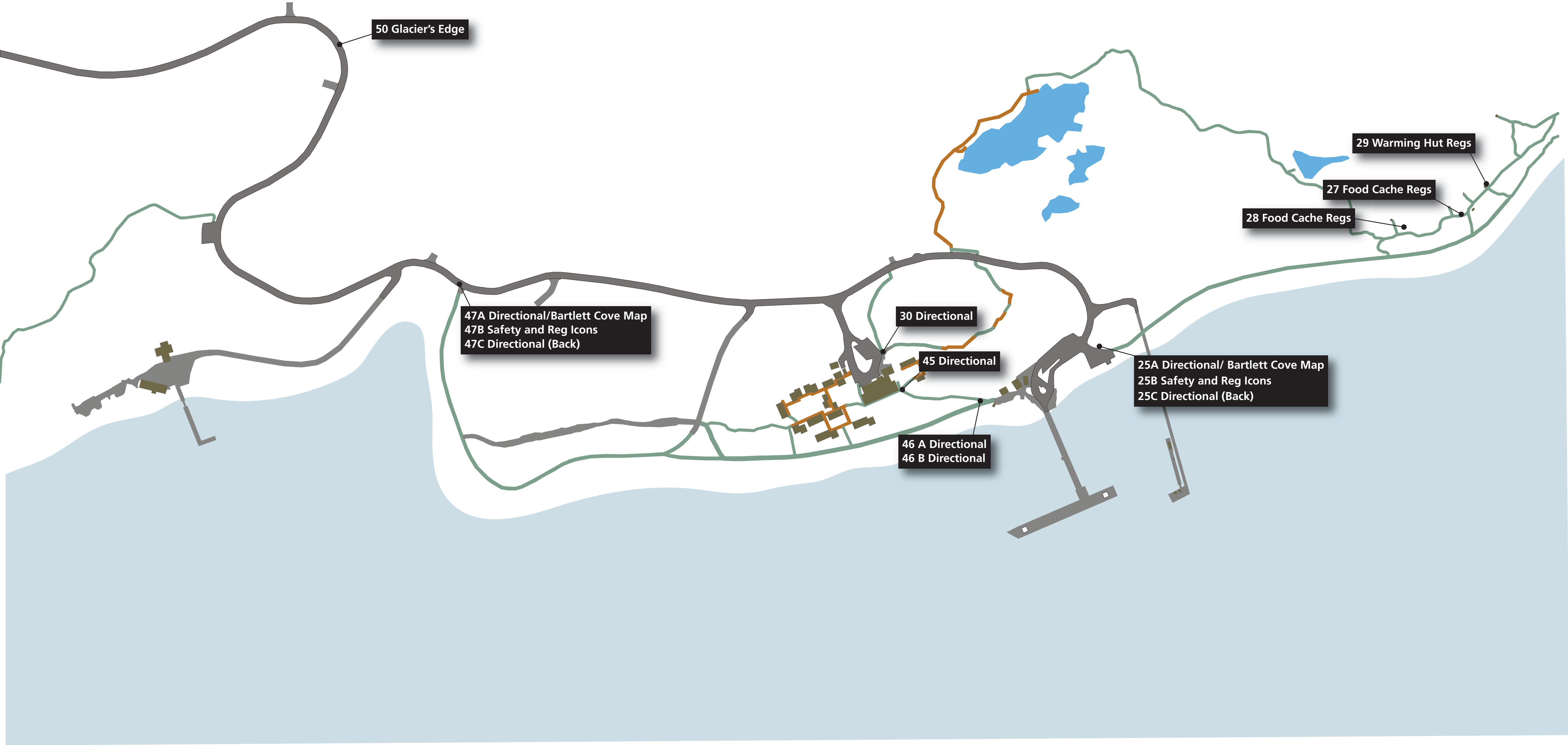
Parkwide Exhibits

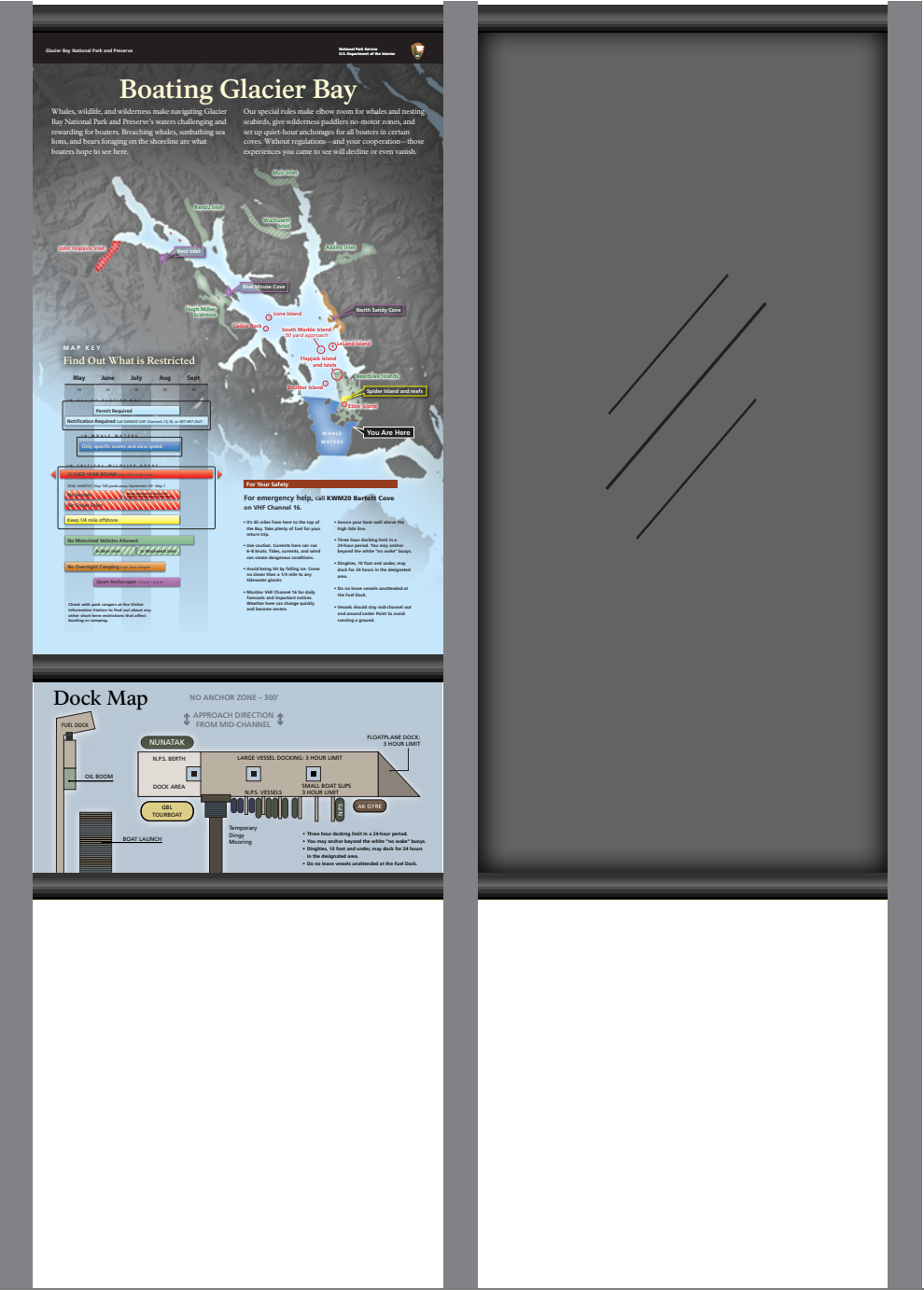


GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE | PROPOSED WAYSIDE EXHIBITS



GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE | PROPOSED V.I.S SIGNAGE







Boating Glacier Bay

Whales, wildlife, and wilderness make navigating Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve’s waters challenging and rewarding for boaters. Breaching whales, sunbathing sea lions, and bears foraging on the shoreline are what boaters hope to see here.

Our special rules make elbow room for whales and nesting seabirds, give wilderness paddlers no-motor zones, and set up quiet-hour anchorages for all boaters in certain coves. Without regulations—and your cooperation—those experiences you came to see will decline or even vanish.



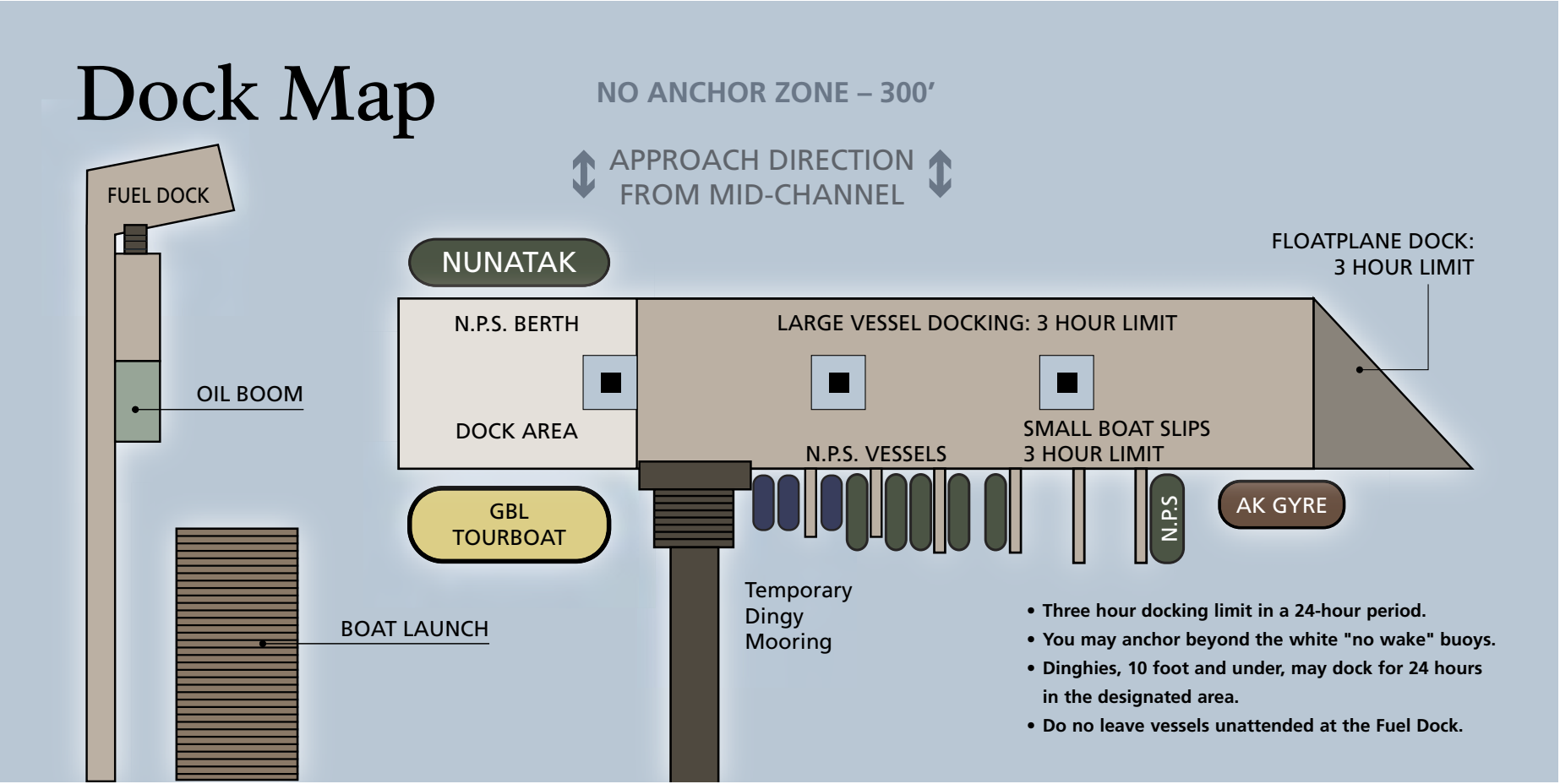
MAP KEY Find Out What is Restricted

May	June	July	Aug	Sept
15	15	15	15	15
IN ALL OF GLACIER BAY				
Permit Required				
Notification Required <i>Call KWM20 VHF Channels 12,16; or 907-697-2627.</i>				
IN WHALE WATERS				
Only specific routes and slow speed				
IN CRITICAL WILDLIFE AREAS				
CLOSED YEAR ROUND <i>Stay 100 yards away</i>				
SEAL HABITAT, <i>Stay 100 yards away September 30 – May 1</i>				
No Vessels		Boats allowed, 10 knot limit Keep 1/4 mile away from seals		
No Cruise Ships				
Keep 1/4 mile offshore				
No Motorized Vehicles Allowed				
In Muir Inlet		In Wachesett Inlet		
No Overnight Camping <i>high bear danger</i>				
Quiet Anchorages <i>10 p.m.– 6 a.m.</i>				
Check with park rangers at the Visitor Information Station to find out about any other short-term restrictions that affect boating or camping.				

For Your Safety

For emergency help, call KWM20 Bartlett Cove on VHF Channel 16.

- It's 65 miles from here to the top of the Bay. Take plenty of fuel for your return trip.
- Use caution. Currents here can run 6–8 knots. Tides, currents, and wind can create dangerous conditions.
- Avoid being hit by falling ice. Come no closer than a 1/4 mile to any tidewater glacier.
- Monitor VHF Channel 16 for daily forecasts and important notices. Weather here can change quickly and become severe.
- Secure your boat well above the high tide line.
- Three hour docking limit in a 24-hour period. You may anchor beyond the white “no wake” buoys.
- Dinghies, 10 foot and under, may dock for 24 hours in the designated area.
- Do no leave vessels unattended at the Fuel Dock.
- Vessels should stay mid-channel out and around Lester Point to avoid running a ground.





Fairweather Day?

Perhaps your first look a Glacier Bay is smothered in clouds. Or maybe you are here on a fair weather day, the only time it is possible to see the Fairweather Range. If you see the mountain range towering on the horizon you understand its name—it’s visible only during fair weather. But a fair weather day is a poor day for making glaciers.

The severer the weather the more snow falls on the mountains, increasing the expanse of glaciers. Here at Bartlett Cove 75 inches of precipitation falls annually, but at the top of Mount Fairweather 400 inches a year may fall. You’d think the mountain made its own weather—in many ways it does.

La Perouse
10,600 ft
3230 m
43 miles away

Mt. Crillon
12,224 ft
3725 m
50 miles away

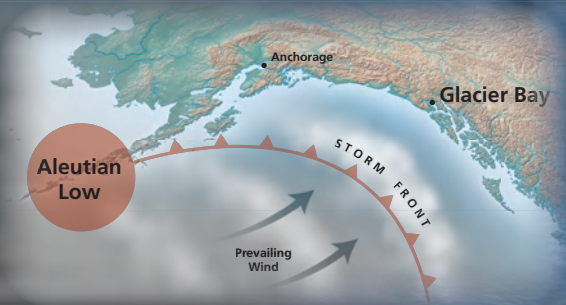
Mt. Bertha
9,751 ft
2972 m
44 miles away

Lituya Mountain
11,831 ft
3606 m
61 miles away

Mt. Fairweather
15,105 ft
4604 m
70 miles away



To the Huna Tlingit Mount Fairweather has a spirit. They call the mountain **Tsalzhaan** and are taught, out of reverence and respect, to never point a finger at it. All the other mountains in the range are called Tsulxhaan Yatxi—the children of Mount Fairweather.



Making Weather

Mount Fairweather, only 15 miles from the Pacific Coast, rises about 1,000 feet per mile. Moist air blowing from the Pacific cools and forms clouds as it is forced to rise over the peak. When the clouds reach freezing temperatures ice crystals form and snow falls as the cloud becomes over loaded.

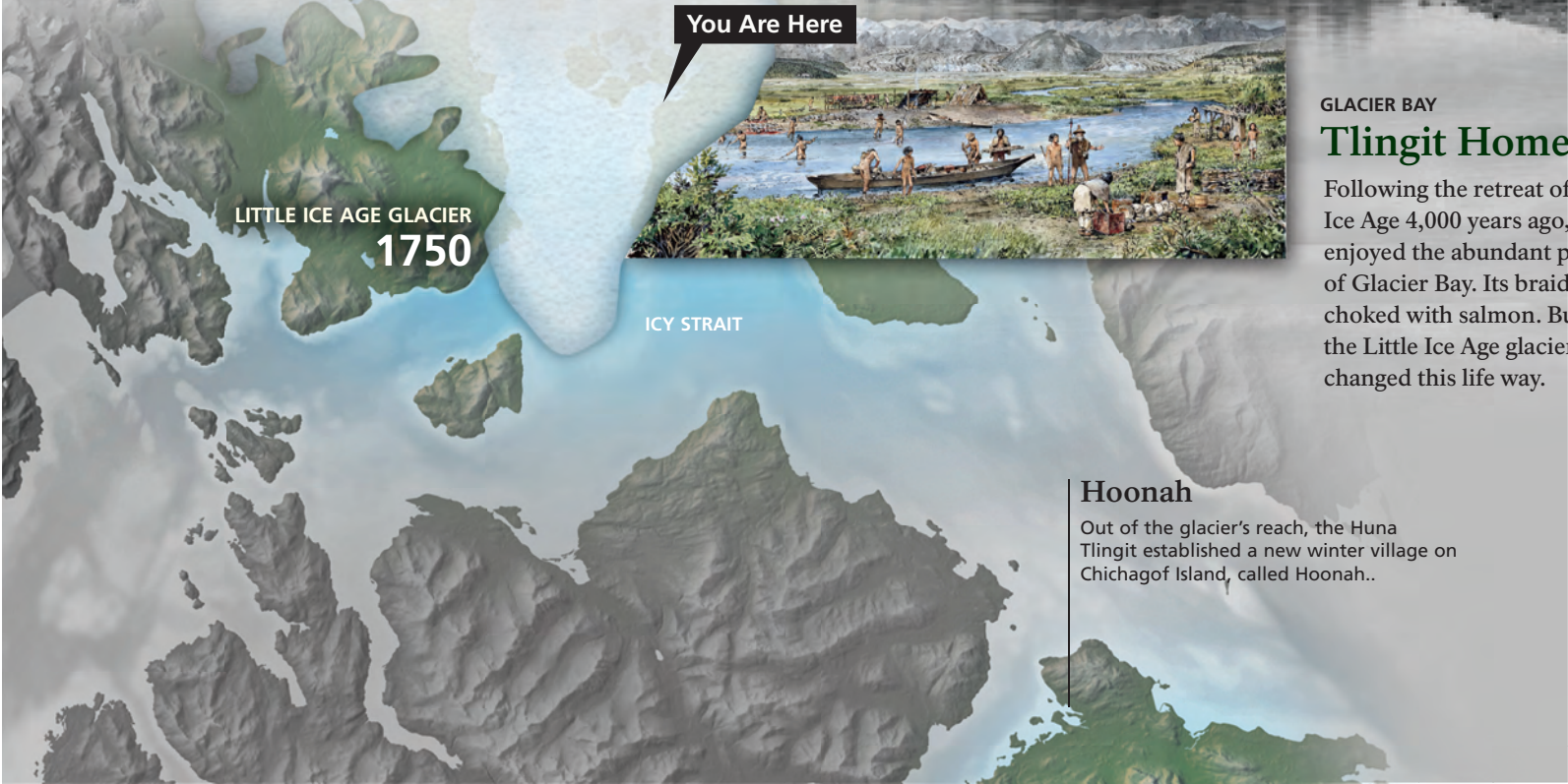
Mt. Fairweather



Covered in Ice

Standing here in Bartlett Cove glaciers seem distant. But just 250 years ago one lay thick here, pressing 200 feet above you. It covered a board valley miles on either side of you, emanating from mountains 100 miles away.

This was the glacier that drove the Huna Tlingit from their homeland. Jutting into Icy Strait the glacier’s advance finally stopped around 1750. On its retreat it revealed new landscape—what we now call Glacier Bay.



GLACIER BAY

Tlingit Homeland

Following the retreat of the Wisconsin Ice Age 4,000 years ago, the Huna Tlingit enjoyed the abundant plants and wildlife of Glacier Bay. Its braided streams were choked with salmon. But the advance of the Little Ice Age glacier 250 years ago changed this life way.

Hoonah

Out of the glacier's reach, the Huna Tlingit established a new winter village on Chichagof Island, called Hoonah..



The ebb and flow of tides here at Bartlett Cove uncover a world that balances extremes. Low tide exposes marine organisms to wave action, currents, dryness, temperatures ranges —freezing to scorching —rainfall, and predators from land. The intertidal creatures must adapt or die. Boulders and tidal pools become micro-habitats, where certain animals can survive between the tides. With the returning blanket of high tide life is sustained, but in the eat-or-be-eaten undersea world, dinner is always on the table.

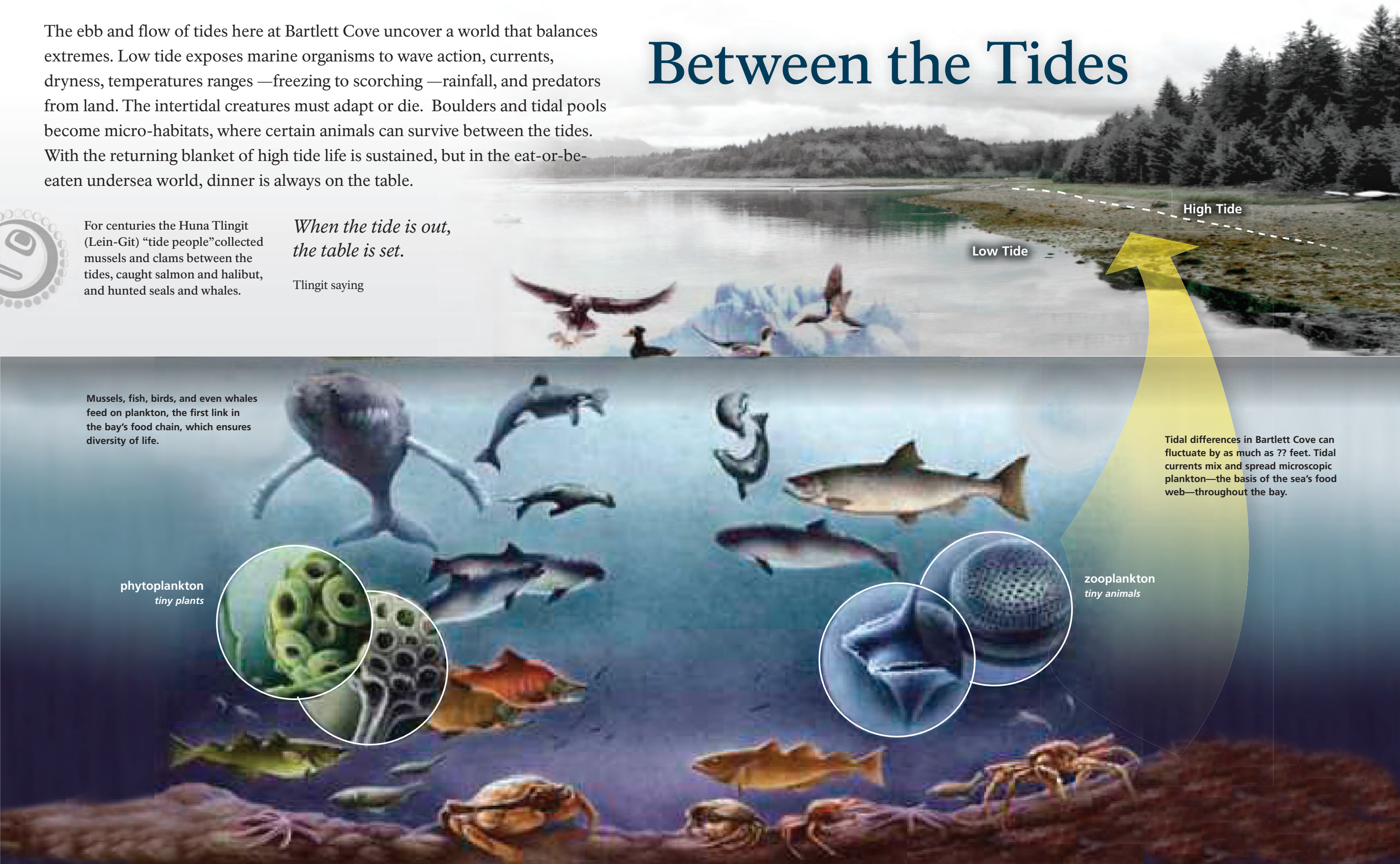


For centuries the Huna Tlingit (Lein-Git) “tide people” collected mussels and clams between the tides, caught salmon and halibut, and hunted seals and whales.

*When the tide is out,
the table is set.*

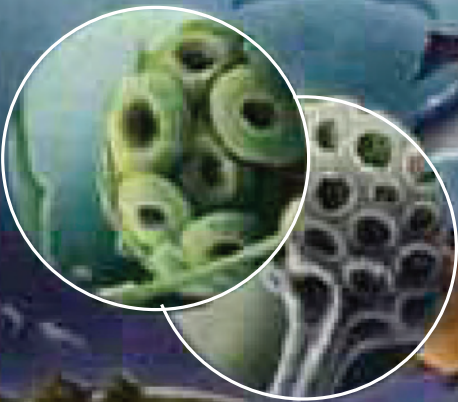
Tlingit saying

Between the Tides



Mussels, fish, birds, and even whales feed on plankton, the first link in the bay's food chain, which ensures diversity of life.

phytoplankton
tiny plants



Tidal differences in Bartlett Cove can fluctuate by as much as ?? feet. Tidal currents mix and spread microscopic plankton—the basis of the sea's food web—throughout the bay.

zooplankton
tiny animals





Changing Lifeways

In 1888 a Tlingit summer village and a saltery stood on the south shore of Lester Island in front of you, just across Bartlett Cove. A cannery stood on this shore, just east of here. The saltery—where salmon were salted and packed in barrels—and the cannery—where fish were preserved in cans—were built by the Bartlett Bay Packing Company. Some 40 to 50 Huna Tlingits worked for the company and lived in the summer village called Gathéeni. The site was

likely used as a traditional Tlingit summer fishing camp for many decades prior, but with the coming of the commercial salmon industry in the 1800s, Tlingit lifeways began to change drastically. Tlingit fishing gaffs, spears, and small traps gave way to commercial devices. No longer were they purely semi-nomadic fishers, hunters, and gatherers, but now they were tied to the cash economy and lifeways of Western society.

Although dugout canoes and traditional salmon drying are seen in this 1889 photograph of Gathéeni village in Bartlett Cove, the western attire of the Tlingit woman illustrates the shift in cultural lifeways.



Today many Huna Tlingit use modern methods to fish Glacier Bay, but they still share their ancestors' beliefs and respect for this place.

*We are Tlingit, people of the land, people of the water;
People of the mountains, the forests, and the Wolf;
People of the rivers, the lakes, the Frog and the Beaver;
People of the Eagle and the Raven Children,
we walk below the skies of the creator
in the footsteps of our ancestors.*

Excerpt from Declaration Of The Teslin Tlingit, 2005



Huna Tlingit paddled many miles throughout their harvest grounds. They traveled by canoe to visit other families and clans, attending potlatches and weddings. Tlingit warriors also used dugouts in battle.

A Traditional Craft

[The Tlingit canoe] was as buoyant as a bladder, as graceful as a gull. . . C.E.S.Wood, 1877

Just as the automobile is central to American families today, so was the dugout canoe to the Huna Tlingit. They used canoes to reach their varied harvest grounds, where they collected bird eggs, hunted seals, gathered berries, and caught salmon. Built from a single red cedar log—like the canoe displayed here—the boats were seaworthy, stable, and agile. Families left their winter village in canoes laden with provisions, household utensils, and fishing

gear, covered and protected by animal pelts. The canoes moved swiftly through the water, even with a family of eight and a dog on board. Huna Tlingit were master dugout builders. Logs were cut to accommodate passenger numbers. Some vessels carried 40 to 60 people. Craftsmen first scored a log with fire, then using hand tools like adzes, they chopped and hollowed the dugout's shape.



Building This Canoe

In 1987 Huna Tlingit craftsmen built this 22-foot red cedar dugout canoe, following traditional methods. Notice the adze marks in the canoe's sides. Spruce pitch fills cracks in the vessel, and spruce roots are sewn through the sides to help fasten cross-boards.

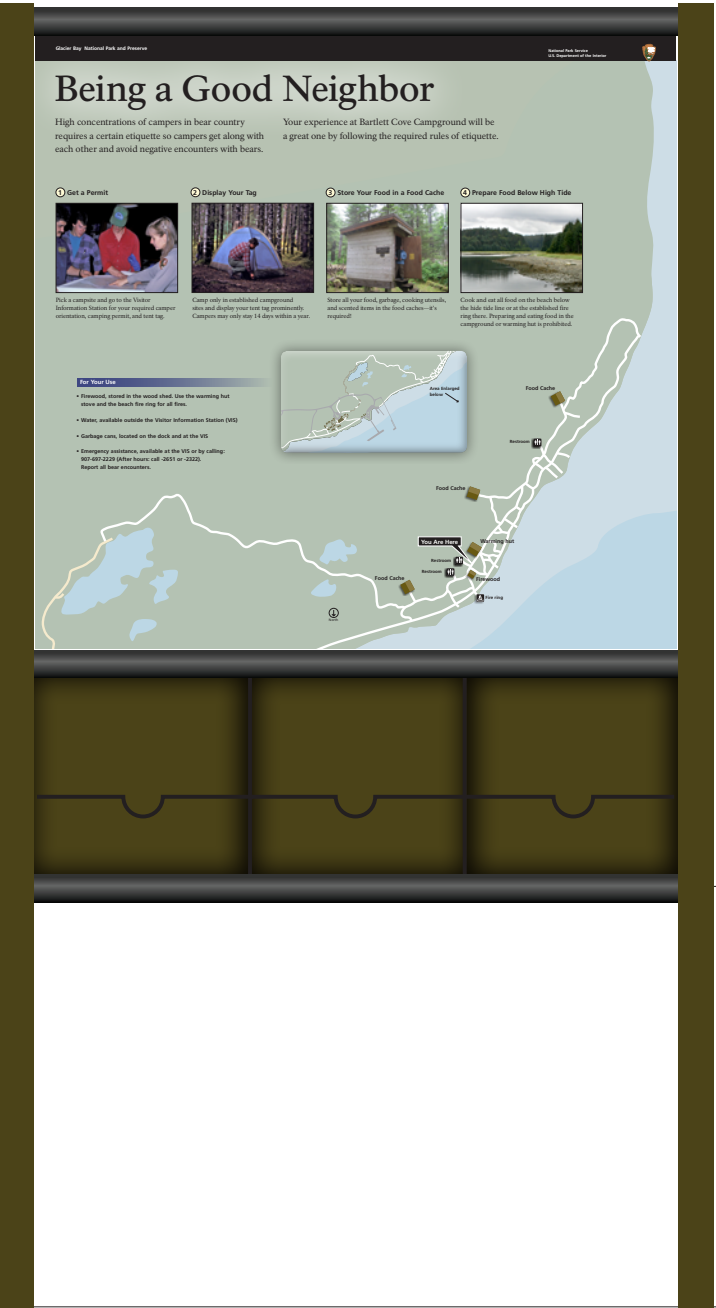
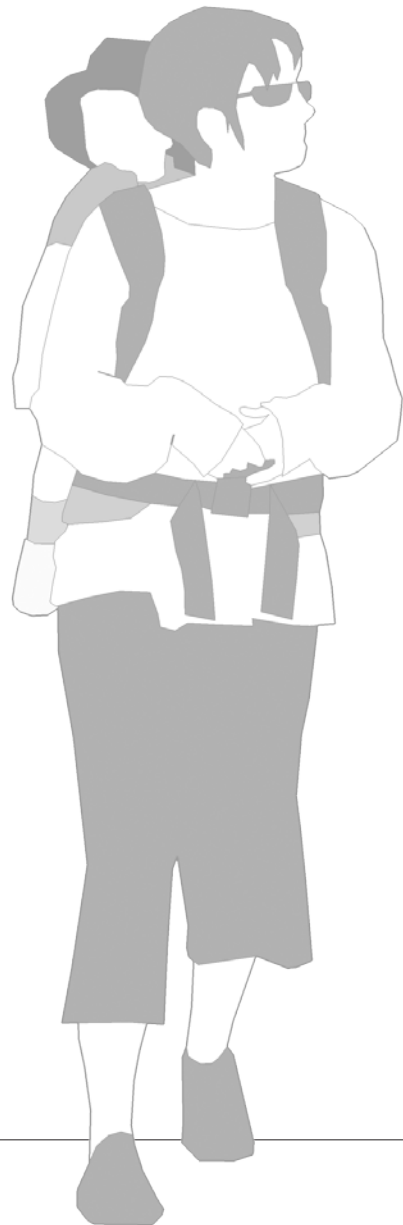
CH'ÉIXH'

Thimbleberry

(*Fragaria chiloensis*)

The velvet-textured berry of ch'éixh' feels strange on the tongue of the uninitiated. But Huna Tlingit know this raspberry relative well and relish its flavor as it ripens in August, after the burst of July's salmonberries. With white blossoms, maple-like leaves, and thimbleshaped fruits, ch'éixh' adds sweetness to the Tlingit diet, available centuries before refined sugar.





Proper Camping
Photos

Campground map

Bartlett Cove Map

Changeable displays

24"





Being a Good Neighbor

High concentrations of campers in bear country requires a certain etiquette so campers get along with each other and avoid negative encounters with bears.

Your experience at Bartlett Cove Campground will be a great one by following the required rules of etiquette.

1 Get a Permit



Pick a campsite and go to the Visitor Information Station for your required camper orientation, camping permit, and tent tag.

2 Display Your Tag



Camp only in established campground sites and display your tent tag prominently. Campers may only stay 14 days within a year.

3 Store Your Food in a Food Cache



Store all your food, garbage, cooking utensils, and scented items in the food caches—it's required!

4 Prepare Food Below High Tide

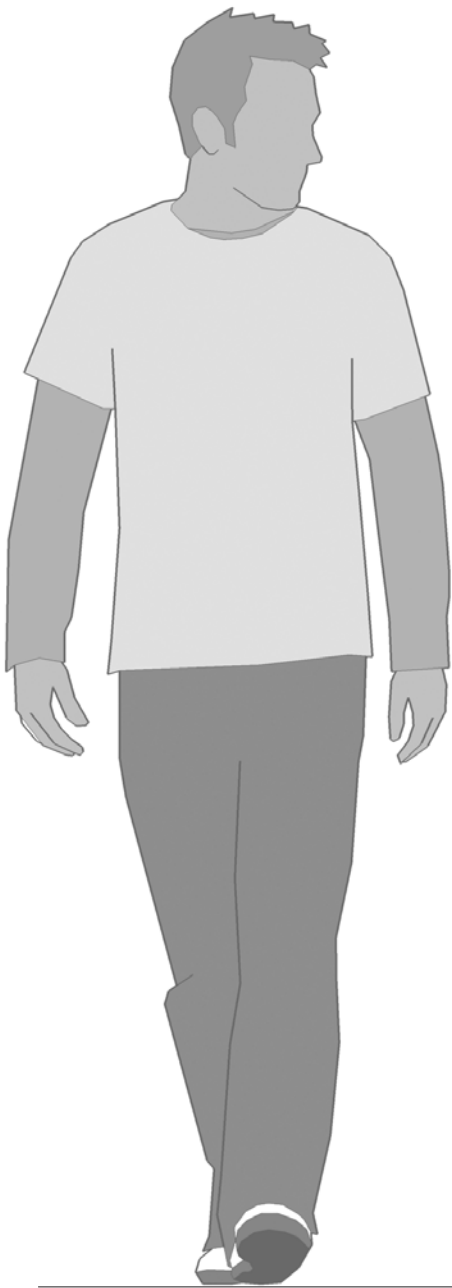


Cook and eat all food on the beach below the high tide line or at the established fire ring there. Preparing and eating food in the campground or warming hut is prohibited.

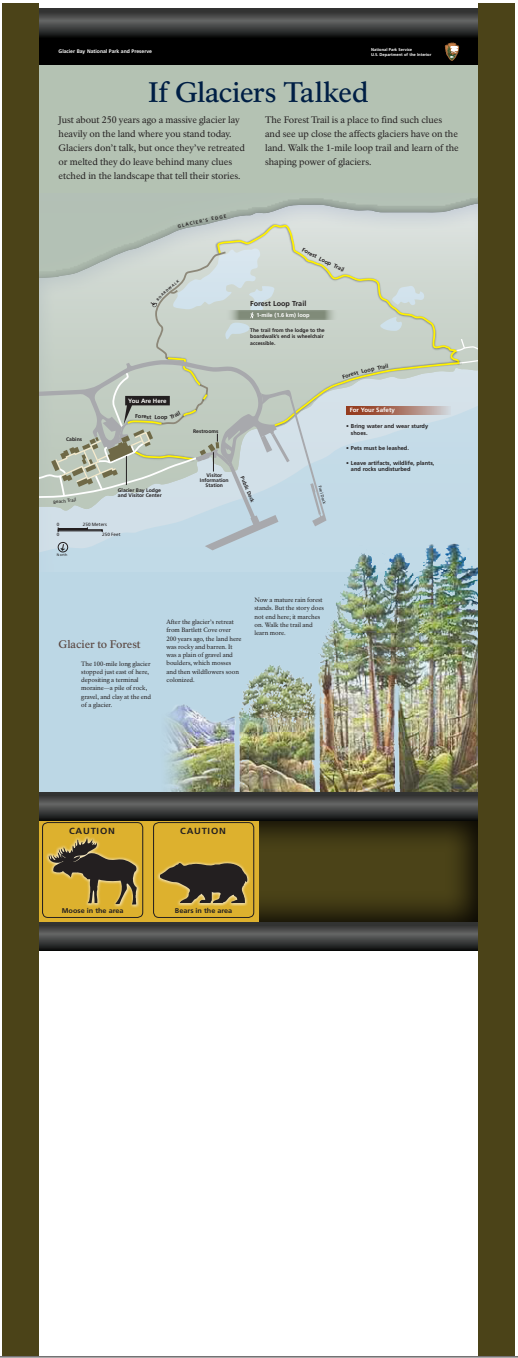
For Your Use

- Firewood, stored in the wood shed. Use the warming hut stove and the beach fire ring for all fires.
- Water, available outside the Visitor Information Station (VIS)
- Garbage cans, located on the dock and at the VIS
- Emergency assistance, available at the VIS or by calling: 907-697-2229 (After hours: call -2651 or -2322). Report all bear encounters.





6x6" Safety
icons



24"





If Glaciers Talked

Just about 250 years ago a massive glacier lay heavily on the land where you stand today. Glaciers don't talk, but once they've retreated or melted they do leave behind many clues etched in the landscape that tell their stories.

The Forest Trail is a place to find such clues and see up close the affects glaciers have on the land. Walk the 1-mile loop trail and learn of the shaping power of glaciers.

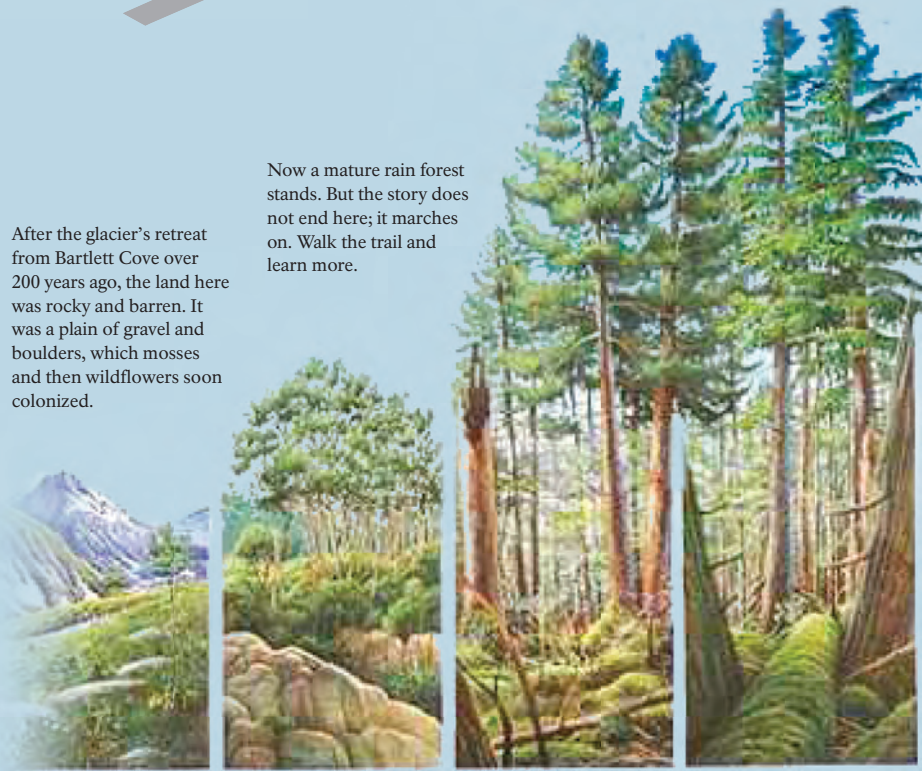


Glacier to Forest

The 100-mile long glacier stopped just east of here, depositing a terminal moraine—a pile of rock, gravel, and clay at the end of a glacier.

After the glacier's retreat from Bartlett Cove over 200 years ago, the land here was rocky and barren. It was a plain of gravel and boulders, which mosses and then wildflowers soon colonized.

Now a mature rain forest stands. But the story does not end here; it marches on. Walk the trail and learn more.





It is amazing to think how barren this site was just 200 years ago, after the glacier's retreat. Think about how mosses and lichens first took hold in the rubble, building scattered patches of green. The patches spread and merged. Plumed seeds from fireweed and willow, carried by the wind, settled and sprouted there. Birds and other animals foraged the greening landscape and left alder and other

seeds there in their droppings. Within 25 years an alder-willow thicket rooted. In 50 years cottonwood and spruce trees overtopped the thicket. By 100 years a mixed spruce and cottonwood forests thrived. Now, some 200 years later, the spruce have shaded out the cottonwoods and an even-aged spruce-dominant forest stands. But what will the forest look like in 200 more years?

Changing Forest



The bark of a dead spruce tree with evidence of tunneling beetles.

Agents of Change

As spruce trees age they lose their vigor and are susceptible to attacks by spruce beetles. The beetles are killing many of the old spruces here, but this will lead to a more diverse old-growth forest in the future.

Nursing a Forest

When beetles kill a spruce it may stand for over ten years before decay and gravity pull it down. On the ground the decaying trunk releases nutrients, which sprout young western hemlocks,

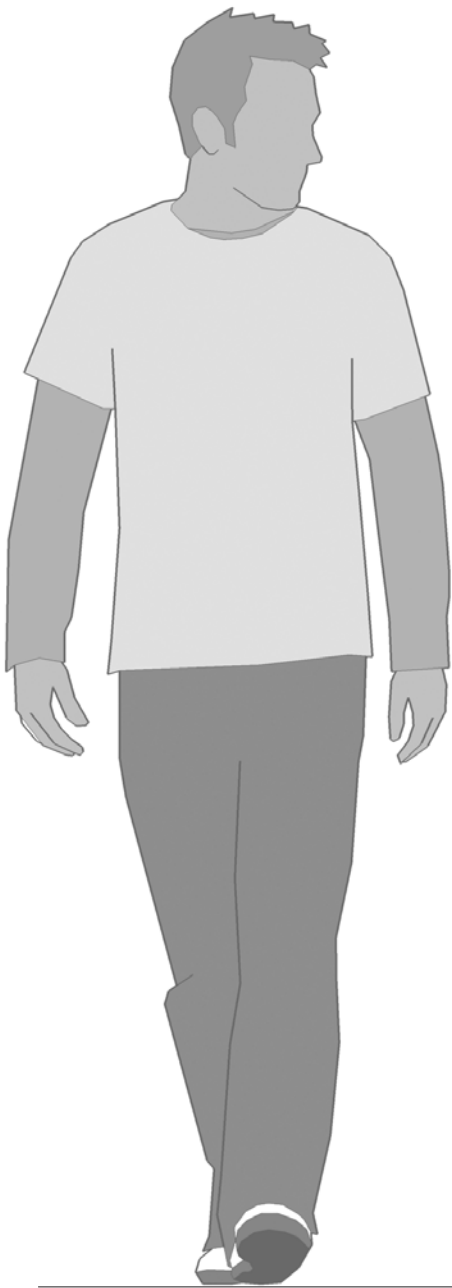
blueberry, alder, and spruce in its debris. 400 years from now a mixed-aged oldgrowth forest of western hemlock and Sitka spruce will likely stand here, largely triggered by the spruce beetle.



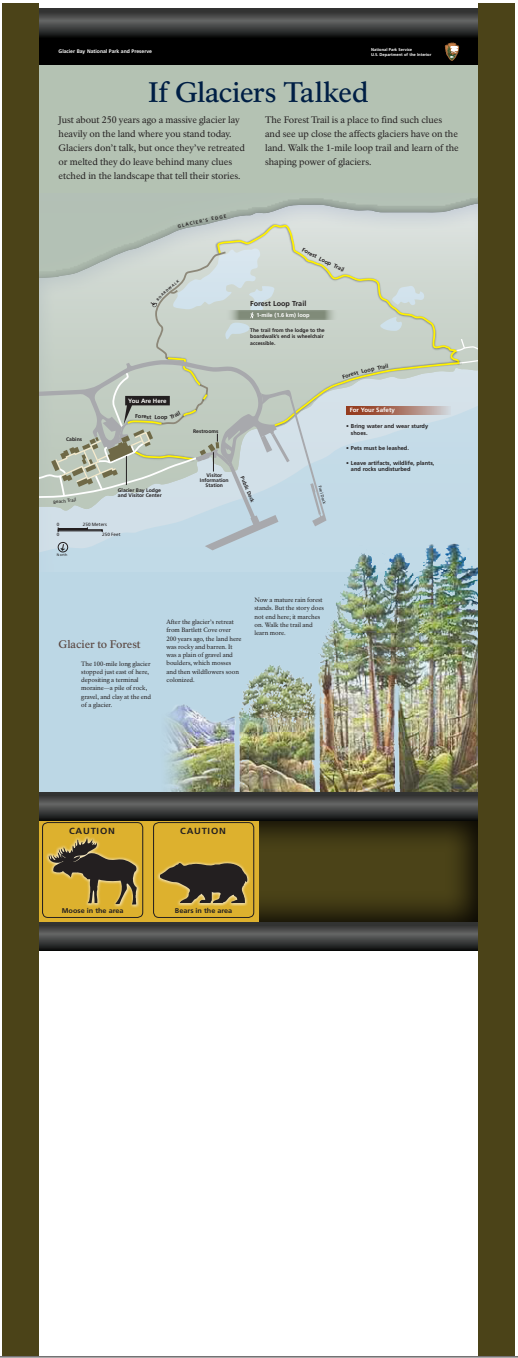
Alder tree



Wild blueberry



6x6" Safety
icons



24"





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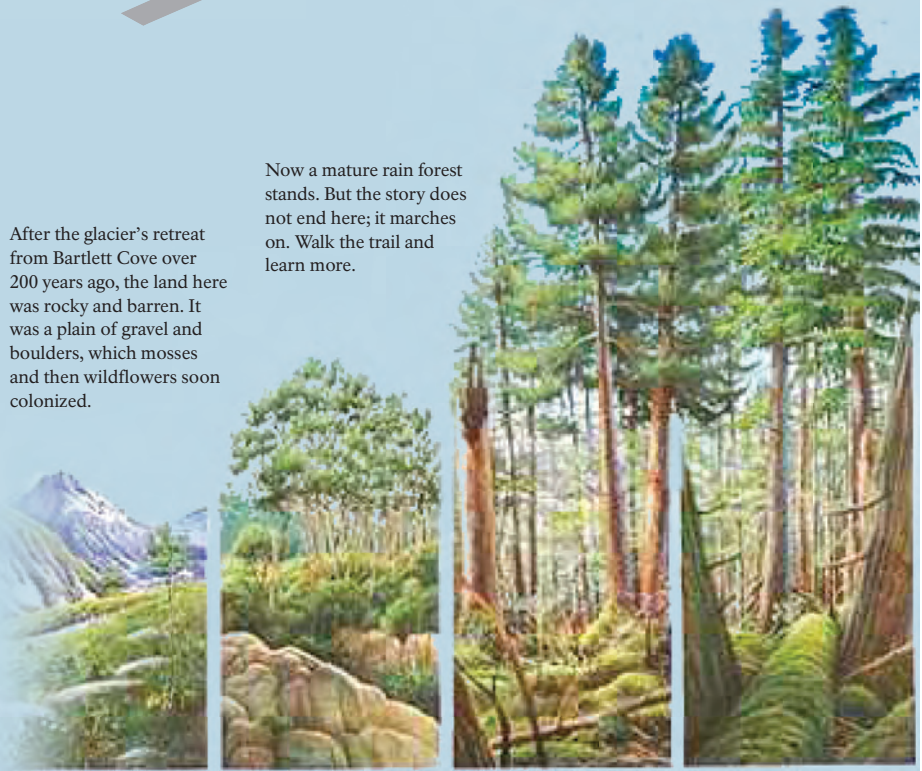


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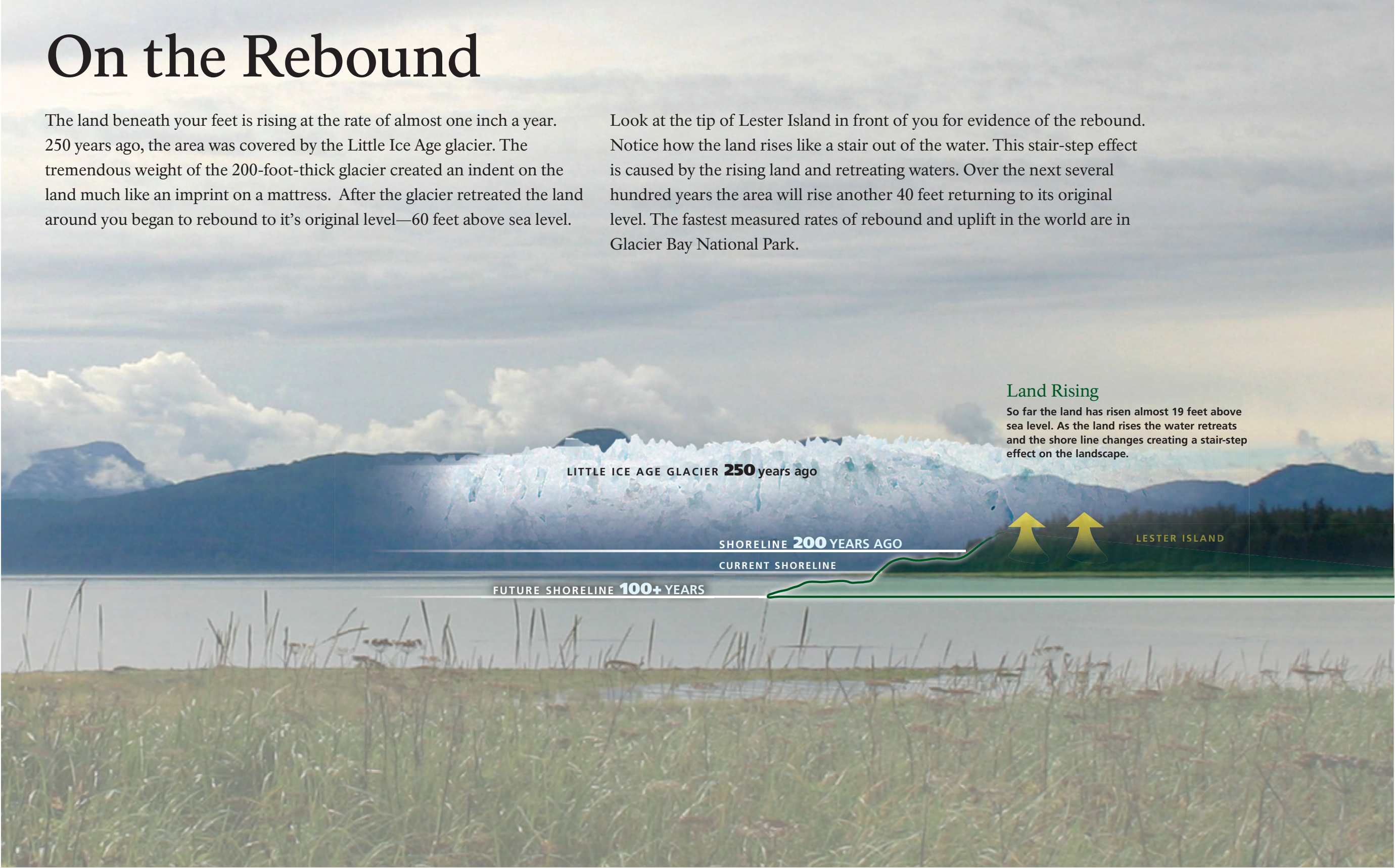




On the Rebound

The land beneath your feet is rising at the rate of almost one inch a year. 250 years ago, the area was covered by the Little Ice Age glacier. The tremendous weight of the 200-foot-thick glacier created an indent on the land much like an imprint on a mattress. After the glacier retreated the land around you began to rebound to it's original level—60 feet above sea level.

Look at the tip of Lester Island in front of you for evidence of the rebound. Notice how the land rises like a stair out of the water. This stair-step effect is caused by the rising land and retreating waters. Over the next several hundred years the area will rise another 40 feet returning to its original level. The fastest measured rates of rebound and uplift in the world are in Glacier Bay National Park.





Your chances of seeing a moose here are good. They often browse on wetland plants, like the sedges, horsetail, pond weeds, and grasses found here. If you see a moose enjoy it, but keep your distance.



Alaska cotton or cottongrass—actually a sedge—thrives in this wet environment, called a peatland fen. When the cottongrass flower matures to seed, it is attached to fluffy cotton-like plumage that aids its dispersal by the wind.

Outwash to Wetland

The glacier that carved Glacier Bay 250 years ago never reached this far, but its sediments did. You are standing within, and the road cuts through, the glacier’s outwash plain. As the glacier melted, the melt water formed braided streams that fanned tons and tons of silt from beneath the glacier over

the land, building the plain. The remnants of outwash streams remain today, supplying the wetland that now covers the plain. After the glacier retreated, the march of plant succession began, adapting to the new terrain—wet or dry.

